

# 南京航空航天大学

## 2015 年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题 ( A 卷 )

科目代码: 246

满分: 100 分

科目名称: 英语

注意: 认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项; 所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效; 本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回!

### I. Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

**Directions:** There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A., B., C. and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then write down your answer on the Answer Sheet.

1. Why didn't you buy it ? "I \_\_\_\_\_ but I didn't have the money."  
A. would B. would have C. had had D. had bought
2. The board deemed it urgent that these files \_\_\_\_\_ right away.  
A. had to be printed B. should have been printed  
C. must be printed D. should be printed
3. I have heard both colleagues and boss \_\_\_\_\_ well of him.  
A. to speak B. spoken C. to have spoken D. speak
4. Jean worked just so much \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. like what she was told to B. as she was told to  
C. as to what she tried to do D. like she was told to
5. This union, \_\_\_\_\_ the 1990's, provides financial assistance to support laid-off workers.  
A. when it was founded B. was founded C. which was founded in D. was founded in
6. Human behavior is mostly a product of learning, \_\_\_\_\_ the behavior of animal depends mainly on instinct.  
A. so B. unless C. however D. whereas
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting, but upon learning that they would discuss something irrelevant to his field of study, he dropped the idea.  
A. were going to attend B. had attended C. were to attend D. would have attended
8. The computer is the only one \_\_\_\_\_ to issue tickets on the plane.  
A. to allow B. allowed C. allowing D. to have allowed
9. So confused \_\_\_\_\_ that he didn't know how to start his lecture.  
A. since he became B. that he became C. would he become D. did he become
10. Nuclear science should be developed to benefit people \_\_\_\_\_ harm them.  
A. more than B. rather than C. other than D. better than
11. John said that he was going to \_\_\_\_\_ his wife home next year.  
A. advise B. accompany C. depart D. discard
12. Prices \_\_\_\_\_ because of the change in economic policy.  
A. flew B. skipped C. ran D. soared
13. If full credit were given to this part, it could \_\_\_\_\_ a high grade for the student in his physical course.  
A. belong to B. be due to C. subject to D. contribute to
14. The teacher wrote a brief comment in the \_\_\_\_\_ to show the student why it is wrong.  
A. mark B. margin C. mail D. manual

15. The response to our financial appeal \_\_\_\_\_ anything we expected.  
A. impressed    B. surprised    C. surpassed    D. passed
16. Every autumn the bears can be seen \_\_\_\_\_ around this town of about 800 people.  
A. wondering    B. wandering    C. winding    D. wounding
17. The population bomb is a \_\_\_\_\_ that has already happened in some parts of the world, with terrible results.  
A. distress    B. miracle    C. disaster    D. giant
18. It is well admitted that the high \_\_\_\_\_ rate is caused in part by failure to communicate.  
A. unemployment    B. birth    C. divorce    D. inflation
19. The educational plan will fail because it has no \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. vacation    B. version    C. vision    D. variation
20. Mark offered to help me to learn English \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on duty    B. in vain    C. on purpose    D. in earnest

## II. Cloze (20 points)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then write down your answer on the Answer Sheet.

The United States has been working hard to \_\_\_21\_\_\_ Japan to make a momentous decision. \_\_\_22\_\_\_ Japan agrees, generations to come will curse \_\_\_23\_\_\_ day.

\_\_\_24\_\_\_ the United States wants is for Japan to free its \_\_\_25\_\_\_ forces for service overseas. \_\_\_26\_\_\_ recently, the Japanese government was being \_\_\_27\_\_\_ by Washington to send their troops to Persian Gulf. \_\_\_28\_\_\_ Tokyo said no, never. Then it said no, never, \_\_\_29\_\_\_.

If Japanese soldiers go overseas to \_\_\_30\_\_\_ the Persian Gulf forces or perhaps \_\_\_31\_\_\_ some future U.N. peace-keeping mission, then we will have \_\_\_32\_\_\_: the nightmare of the Japanese and hundreds of other Asians come \_\_\_33\_\_\_. In violation of its \_\_\_34\_\_\_, Japan's armed forces \_\_\_35\_\_\_ no longer be \_\_\_36\_\_\_ up in a military closet \_\_\_37\_\_\_ the key in civilian hands.

Count \_\_\_38\_\_\_ this: the Japanese army will again become a political force at home, a \_\_\_39\_\_\_ threat to the delicate civilian equilibrium \_\_\_40\_\_\_ now protects Japan's democratic society.

- |                   |            |            |                 |
|-------------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. persuade   | B. order   | C. want    | D. hope         |
| 22. A. Because    | B. Since   | C. If      | D. Until        |
| 23. A. that       | B. a       | C. the     | D. any          |
| 24. A. Whether    | B. How     | C. When    | D. What         |
| 25. A. armed      | B. army    | C. arm     | D. arms         |
| 26. A. Least      | B. Only    | C. Little  | D. Most         |
| 27. A. put        | B. pushed  | C. placed  | D. stationed    |
| 28. A. And        | B. Now     | C. Or      | D. First        |
| 29. A. something  | B. maybe   | C. however | D. really       |
| 30. A. fight      | B. help    | C. send    | D. join         |
| 31. A. in         | B. to      | C. on      | D. for          |
| 32. A. below      | B. it      | C. them    | D. these        |
| 33. A. alive      | B. active  | C. along   | D. astir        |
| 34. A. government | B. article | C. report  | D. constitution |
| 35. A. must       | B. will    | C. shall   | D. ought to     |

- |                 |          |             |           |
|-----------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| 36. A. looked   | B. woken | C. dreamed  | D. locked |
| 37. A. with     | B. but   | C. by       | D. having |
| 38. A. down     | B. off   | C. on       | D. up     |
| 39. A. military | B. war   | C. constant | D. social |
| 40. A. but      | B. up to | C. that     | D. just   |

### III. Reading Comprehension (30 points)

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A., B., C. and D. You should decide on the best choice and write down your answer on the Answer Sheet.

#### Passage 1

A variety of simple techniques can prevent computer crime, but more sophisticated methods are also necessary to prevent computer crimes.

One technique to protect confidentiality is encryption(加密). Information can be scrambled and unscrambled using mathematical equations and a secret code called a key. Two keys are usually employed, one to encode and the other to decode the information. The key that encodes the data, called the private key, is possessed by only the sender. The key that decodes the data, called the public key, may be possessed by several receivers. The keys are modified periodically, further hampering unauthorized access and making the encrypted information difficult to decode or forge.

Another technique to prevent computer crime is to limit access of computer data files to approved users. Access-control software verifies computer users and limits their privileges to view and alter files. Records can be made of the files accessed, thereby making users accountable for their actions. Military organizations give access rights to classified, confidential, secret, or top secret information according to the corresponding security clearance level of the user. Passwords are confidential sequences of characters that give approved users access to computers. To be effective, passwords must be difficult to guess. Effective passwords contain a mixture of characters and symbols that are not real words.

Tokens are tamper-resistant plastic cards with microprocessor chips that contain a stored password that automatically and frequently changes. When a computer is accessed using a token, the computer reads the token's password, as well as another password entered by the user, and matches these two to an identical token password generated by the computer and the user's password, which is stored on a confidential list. In the future, passwords and tokens may be reinforced by biometrics (生物测定学), identification methods that use unique personal characteristics, such as fingerprints, skin oils, voice variations, and keyboard-typing rhythms.

Computer networks, multiple computers linked together, are particularly vulnerable to computer crimes. Information on networks can be protected by a firewall, a computer placed between the networked computers and the network. The firewall prevents unauthorized users from gaining access to the computers on a network, and it ensures that information received from an outside source does not contain computer viruses, self-replicating computer programs that interfere with a computer's functions.

41. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- A. There are many techniques used to prevent computer crime.
- B. People are eager to commit computer crime.

- C. Encryption is a useful technique to protect confidentiality.
- D. Password can prevent computer crime.

42. According to Paragraph 2, the keys are changed frequently in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. encode more data
- B. decode more data
- C. give people more private keys
- D. make information difficult to decode

43. Which of the following passwords does not belong to biometrics?

- A. Numbers
- B. Fingerprints
- C. Skin oils
- D. Voice variations

44. "Vulnerable" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. susceptible
- B. changeable
- C. valuable
- D. dependable

45. According to this passage, "firewall" refers to "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. network functions
- B. access to information on a network
- C. a piece of device that protects the computers from being invaded or destroyed
- D. computer virus that can copy computer programs

#### Passage 2

Many private institutions of higher education around the country are in danger. Not all will be saved, and perhaps not all deserve to be saved. There are low-quality schools just as there are low-quality businesses. We have no obligation to save them simply because they exist. But many thriving institutions that deserve to continue are threatened. They are doing a fine job educationally, but they are caught in a financial difficulty, with no way to reduce rising costs or increase revenues significantly. Raising tuition doesn't bring in more revenue, for each time tuition goes up, the enrollment goes down, or the amount that must be given away in student aid goes up. Schools are bad businesses, whether public or private, not usually because of bad management but because of the nature of the enterprise. They lose money on every customer, and they can go bankrupt either from too few students or too many students. Even a very good college is a very bad business.

It is such colleges, thriving but threatened, that I worry about. Low enrollment is not their chief problem. Even with full enrollments, they may go under. Efforts to save them, and preferably to keep them private, are a national necessity. There is no basis for arguing that private schools are bound to be better than public schools. There are abundant examples to the contrary. Anyone can name state universities and colleges that rank as the finest in the nation and the world. It is now inevitable that public institutions will be dominant, and therefore diversity is a national necessity. Diversity in the way we support schools tends to give us a healthy diversity in the forms of education. In an imperfect society such as ours, uniformity of education throughout the nation could be dangerous. In an imperfect society, diversity is a positive good. Eager supporters of public higher education know the importance of sustaining private higher education.

46. In the passage, the author appeals to the public to support\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. private higher education in general
- B. public higher education in general
- C. high-quality private universities and colleges
- D. high-quality state universities and colleges





58. They stayed aboard for a month because \_\_\_\_.

- A. they were waiting for some help
- B. they were afraid of Indians
- C. they had to make some preparations shore
- D. they needed to make small boats

59. In the first winter, the Pilgrims \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. had a good time
- B. had a big harvest
- C. had a fight with Indians
- D. had a hard time

60. The relationship between the Pilgrims and the Indians could be best described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. very hostile
- B. indifferent
- C. friendly
- D. impartial

#### **IV. Translation (15 points)**

Directions: Translate the following passages. Please write your version in the corresponding space on your Answer Sheet.

1. 网上购物有助于改善环境，但是产品会更加复杂。欧洲最近一份报告总结说，电子商务对环境非常有利。例如，去商店买一张光盘使用的原材料和能量相当于制造六个铝制易拉罐。

2. 在探寻既现代又独具中国特色的风格时，可以保留、模仿或是忽略传统的建筑模式。在过去的100年中，新技术已改变了建筑的种种可能性。改进了的电梯使建筑师可以设计真正的摩天大楼，同事空调的发展已使得大型综合性建筑得以兴建。

3. To begin with, the world food supply is going to become steadily tighter over the next thirty years---even here in the United States. By 2001, the population of the United States will be at least two hundred fifty million and possibly two hundred seventy million, and the nation will find it difficult to expand food production to fill the additional mouths. This will be particularly true since energy pinch will make it difficult to continue agriculture in the high-energy American fashion that makes it possible to combine few farmers with high yields.

#### **V. Writing (15 points)**

Directions: In this part you are to write a composition of 130—150 words about “Is Failure a Bad Thing?” Your composition should be based on the following outline.

- 1. 失败是常有的事。
- 2. 人们对失败有各种不同的看法。
- 3. 你对失败的看法。